



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1835.

The article written by the Rev. Mr. Cheever, which has produced so much excitement, is upon our First Page.

The power of Money is no where more strikingly exhibited than in the political course of the New York Courier & Enquirer. Its dealings with the Bank exhibit as clear a case of bargain and sale as ever appeared upon a merchant's ledger; and we believe there are few men at the present day, of any party, who do not believe what we have stated, to its full extent. True, the friends of the Bank do not avow such to be their opinion—but, inasmuch as belief is not a matter of will, but the child of proof, we cannot believe that they have read the conclusive evidence which has been adduced, without becoming converts to its truth.

We have copied below in parallel columns, extracts from an article published in that paper in 1830, and from another published in 1835—Mr Webster being the subject of both. The first was unquestionably written in all sincerity, and expressed the real sentiments and feelings of the author—the second is the legitimate offspring of a heavy loan, or gift, or bribe, from the U. S. Bank, and doubtless speaks the equally sincere sentiments of Nicholas Biddle, its President. If the reader will take the trouble to compare these extracts carefully, he will discover that they are as widely different as it is possible for them to be: if he has any knowledge of the politics of the last few years, he will be satisfied that Mr Webster has in no degree shifted his ground or changed his sentiments since 1830, and consequently that the Courier & Enquirer has changed, totally, radically changed. The next question which presents itself is in relation to the cause of that change, which no one can be at a loss to divine who is at all acquainted with the "fair business transactions" between the editor of that paper and the U. S. Bank, which have, in various ways, been brought before the public.

When in December, 1831, the editor of the Courier & Enquirer obtained a loan of \$15,000 from the Bank, and concluded his letter of application to Mr Biddle, for it, with a Postscript, thus—"The time will come when we will requite the service"—he unquestionably had in view that total abandonment of all principle which has since marked his course—and mentally, if not formally, pledged himself, not only to forsake the friends who had warmed him into political existence, but to use the strength and ability with which their kindness and partiality had clothed him, to drive home to their vitals the dagger of the purchased political assassin. Like all other traitors, he mistook the strength of the party for his own—and because the measures he advocated were triumphantly carried by the power of that party, he was vain enough to believe he was the Atlas upon whose shoulders they rested for success. Experience has already taught him that he could hold his influence with that party only as long as he continued true to its principles. The waxen pinions on which he soared, have left him a second Icarus—the sun of popular indignation has melted them, and their dissolution has precipitated the rash demagogue who trusted in their strength, into a sea of political infamy and degradation. Let others profit by his fate.

## EXTRACTS.

"Puff; puff; puff. —The federal papers are all out in praise of the great speech of the great Mr Webster—the 'god-like' Mr Webster—the immortal Mr Webster—the non such of orators—the 'pink' of perfection, and the daffy downy dill of statesmen.—These federal editors are mean fellows—they fawn upon their own men, and flatter them in the most gross terms. Webster is a clever man, in the English meaning of the word; but he is a poor politician, without tact. As a statesman, he is far inferior to Van Buren, Hayne, and several others, and as an eloquent and sound lawyer, behind the late John Wells and Thomas Addis Emmett, and yet puff! puff! puff! is the order of the day with the 'Coalition.'—A York Courier & Enquirer of 1830.

"Under color of defending New England, Mr Webster has shown the clevenfoot of the old Federal party. The same domineering spirit—the same dangerous principles of policy—the same undisciplined construction of the Constitution—the same sectional feelings—are broadly avowed by Mr Webster, which animated the Federalists in every great contest from the election of Jefferson down to the Hartford Convention, and subsequently to the era of the Coalition in 1825."—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of 1830.

U. S. Senator.—The Senate, yesterday, proceeded to the choice of a U. S. Senator. The whole number of votes was 29—of which Mr Adams had 25—Mr Davis 11—and Mr Baylies 3. The result was communicated to the House, by Message, but was not acted upon by that body, yesterday.

Charlestown Mechanics' Association.—The mechanics of Charlestown have taken measures for having a course of lectures on important and interesting subjects.

TO ALL DEMOCRATS OR WORKINGMEN—No 4.

It is not, however, my intention to contend with all the aspiring young men of this country, who hope to find a royal road, and rapid march to fortune. To convince these ardent aspirants to wealth, that the lottery is a losing one, and that they had better creep before they attempt to run; and when they would fly, to use their own wings, would be a hopeless undertaking.—They will ever pursue their own course; regardless of the interests of those who remain behind to labor, and who constitute the vast majority. They will favor the policy of those who can administer to their rash and gambling propensities. They will be in favor of Banks, and all sorts of monopolies; in the expectation of sharing in the profits. They, although naturally belonging to the Democracy of the country,—to the great industrious class, desert its best interests, and ally themselves to its enemies. Like mercenary soldiers, they take up arms against their own kindred, whose bread they still eat; although they serve other masters, and foolishly think that they live by their bounty.

It is not to such that I address these remarks; but to those who suffer by their anti-republican conduct; and to the great mass of the laboring community, I appeal.—Governments, like individuals, are too apt to be influenced in their conduct, by local or personal considerations. Whereas, governments ought, in imitation of the great Ruler of the Universe, to look at masses, and seek to promote their good; leaving individuals to take care of themselves. Now, as the majority in this country is said to constitute the government; and as the majority, here, consists of those who labor, they are the government; and it behooves them, from wise principle, as well as for their own special interest, to be governed in all their views by the same motives which are observed in the works of creation; namely, the greatest good of the greatest number. Would a good and impartial father, to gratify the ambition of an aspiring son, impoverish all his other children; or perhaps disinherit them, and beggar himself, by mortgaging his farm, to make a merchant or a lawyer of one of his children?

I am sufficiently convinced, that we cannot conquer the propensity which all men have to rise over their neighbors; too often without regard to the means, or at whose expense. Nor is it, perhaps, expedient to attempt that conquest, when just means only are resorted to. But I am addressing a government; wise legislators, making laws for their own happiness; in fine, I am addressing the Democracy, the great industrious class of society. I appeal to their common sense, and ask them only to consult their own interest, as a whole. If they will not listen to me; but had rather sacrifice the interest of a thousand, to promote that of one; why then they will follow the example of all old nations, which is open before us in the page of history, for good or for evil. I ask only of Democrats to inquire what Democracy is, and to be consistent. Your opponents are consistent in all their acts, although, to deceive you, they affect to adopt your principles, and to decorate themselves with your favorite titles.

If Democracy be the rule of your policy, suffer no act to be passed, however specious, however it may promise local or personal advantage, if it tend, in the smallest degree, to give legal advantage to capital, over labor; if it have that effect, it must necessarily increase the natural inequality in society; and finally make two distinct classes; namely—masters and slaves.

You are aware that all cannot be rich: riches consist in commanding other men's labor; how then can all men command the labor of many? You know, by experience, that very few can be rich; because it takes the labor of many to make one man rich. Now, is it your pleasure to pursue a policy, which will increase the labor, and diminish the reward, of a hundred men, to make one man rich? If so, why then follow the federal, aristocratic, or whig policy? I shall be a gainer by that policy, for I am a rich man; that is, if you keep the peace: but I fear that you will be tired of the bargain, and come and take away, by violence, all that you allow me, and others, to acquire by legal frauds.

Remember that I now address you as a whole, as a government; and if this be a democracy, you are that government. You must, therefore, for the moment, (if you would understand me) lay aside your individual interests, if that be founded on any principle which militates with the good of the whole; if it be founded on ambition, on hopes to grow rich without labor, and by the help of partial and unjust laws. If you feel that you are sharper than most others—if you think that without capital you can compete with capital—if you have sufficient confidence in yourself, to suppose that you are an overmatch for knowledge, experience and wealth—why, then join your labors to the opponents of the democracy; it is not to such strong men that I write. But it is to those discreet, modest, and prudent men, who know that the great mass of mankind is under the necessity, by the command of God, to labor for a living. And of them, all I ask is consistency. Do not, like the boatman, look one way, and row the other.—If you admit that you must labor to live, take care that you do not increase that labor unnecessarily, by driving your fellow-laborers from your side, into unproductive employments—for they must live, and their maintenance will come out of you, without your knowledge. Remember that Franklin has told you that, if every man labored two hours a-day, it would maintain the whole world in luxury, or abundance, at least. Now, just in the proportion as many do not labor, in that proportion will the remainder have to increase and lengthen their labors.

The policy of all the opponents of democracy, under whatever name they pass, is to favor the few, at the expense of the many, by means of partial, unjust, and deceptive legislation.

FRANKLIN.

Celeste is astonishing and delighting our citizens.—The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish attracted a second full house last evening, at the Tremont—her acting in this piece drew forth the warmest encomiums from the best critics in Europe, and won for her a popularity almost unprecedented. Her engagement will not extend beyond Monday next, and all who have not seen her whom the London papers pronounce the best artiste of the age, cannot be too soon in securing to themselves that gratification. There were a thousand dollars in the house on her benefit night.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In Senate, Tuesday, Feb. 10.—Mr Kimball, from the committee on Parishes, reported a bill to incorporate the Park Street Congregational Society in this city, which was read, and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a Senator to Congress from March next. Messrs Williams and Shaw were appointed a committee to collect and count the votes. On the first ballot the votes were as follows:—

Whole number, 39—necessary for a choice, 20—John Quincy Adams had 25, John Davis 11, and William Baylies 3.

On motion of Mr Gray, the Clerk was charged with a message to the House, announcing the election.

The order this morning submitted by Mr Hudson, was taken up, and adopted as follows:—

Ordered, that the Attorney General be directed to examine and report to this board, whether the petition of Abijah Goodridge and others, for a railroad in Charlestown and Cambridge, interferes in the rights of the Commonwealth in the flats, in, over, or near which the same is proposed to be located; and also what rights the Commonwealth have to the flats which lie between the proposed road and the shore—and also between the said road and the channel.

The bill to incorporate the Berkshire Mutual Fire Ins. Co. was passed over.

In the House—Petitions of 305 females of the town of Wrentham, of Samuel Wales and 110 others, of Stoughton, of J. Messenger and 111 others, of Canton, of Otis Parker and others, of Hubbardston, severally for repeal of the License Laws; of sundry inhabitants of Barnstable for repeal of the law authorizing the punishment of death.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported that they had performed their duty, in providing accommodations for reporters—accepted.

Bill reported to incorporate the Pierce Academy in Middleboro'; passed to a second reading.

Mr Thayer of Braintree, moved that the petition for the Incorporation of the Right Aim School, be taken up. This motion was carried, and the petition was subsequently referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs Sturgis, Baylies and Thayer.

The Corporation discussion was resumed on a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, on the Worcester House Bill, which was continued till a late hour. It was finally decided in the negative, by vote of 164 to 282.

To-morrow at 11 o'clock, was assigned for the consideration of the Woburn election report.

Public Meeting.—A meeting was held, on Monday evening, at the Old Common Council room, on the subject of the currency.—William Wright chairman, T. Fisk and John Wade, jr. secretaries. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, on the suppression of small notes, and upon motion of Mr Samuel Adams, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs Wm Wright, W. T. Spear, Fisk, Wood, and one gentleman whose name we did not hear distinctly, appointed to report resolutions to the meeting and also to draft an address to the people, to report at an adjourned meeting. The memorial to the legislature was accepted, and committees of three from each ward were appointed to obtain signatures.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday: The Mayor communicated a letter from Thomas Wetmore, Esq. resigning his place as an Alderman: thereupon ordered, that warrants be issued to fill the vacancy, on Wednesday, the 18th inst, at 12 o'clock. M. Order of the Common Council, appointing Messrs James, Eustis, and Fay, with such as the board of Aldermen might join, be a committee to inquire into the reasons for the proposition now before the legislature to abolish the Municipal court, and to report their opinion on that subject to the City Council. The board of Aldermen joined the Mayor, Aldermen McCleary and Elliott. The ordinance providing for the more regular collection of debts due to the city, passed in concurrence with the Common Council, with an amendment. Warrants were granted to the following officers of the Fire Department, namely, Frederic Wright, clerk of Engine No. 7; John White, jr. Clerk, and Alexander T. Reed as Assistant Foreman Ward No. 5; Aaron Jaquith, Foreman, Geo. L. Stearns 1st Assistant Foreman, Gorham Hall, 2d Assistant Foreman, and Joseph Lincoln, jr. Clerk of Firemen of Ward 6; Geo. Page, Foreman of Engine No. 17. Geo. W. Otis was chosen Surveyor General of Lumber; Zephaniah Sampson, Superintendent of Streets, and Flavell Case Captain of the Watch and Superintendent of Lamps.

Committee to revise the laws.—This very important committee will hold their sittings in the Senate chamber two afternoons in the week, to examine and report upon the statute laws of Massachusetts, which have been for some time past in the hands of a committee of professional gentlemen, to arrange and collate them. The joint committee of the legislature have full power to report such alterations in the existing laws as they think proper, for their consideration, and we trust that those members not lawyers will not leave this business to those who are. Lawyers are good draftsmen, but bad legislators. In the selection of this large committee, the presiding officers of both houses have exercised a liberal and sound discretion, particularly the Speaker of the House, who having a more difficult task in making a selection from the numerous body in the House, has on this occasion, as on all others thus far, evinced the utmost fairness and impartiality. In fact, the manly and unostentatious manner in which the duties of the chair have been discharged this session, do honor to the judgment of those who gave a preference to the present Speaker. The following is a list of the committee:—

Messrs Dexter, Waters, Lunt, Austin, Allen, Lawrence, H. Shaw, G. Ellis, Metcalf, Sprout, Rodman, and Hedge, of the Senate.

Of the House—Parsons, Everett and W. Brigham of Boston—Rantoul of Gloucester—Robinson of Marblehead—Devereux of Salem—Mosley of Newburyport—Davidson of Lowell—Jenkins of Andover—Keyes of Concord—Haywood of Cambridge—Butterfield of Tyngsboro—Lincoln of Worcester—Crawford of Oakham—Hancock of Dudley—Chapman of Greenfield—Meekins of Williamsburg—Whitney of Deerfield—Marsh of Dalton—Ward of Worthington—Loup of Great Barrington—Forbes of Northampton—Cushman of Springfield—Boies of Blanford—Walcutt of Hopkinton—Sanders of Medfield and Dover—Clark of Walpole—Baylies of Taunton—Hathaway of Freetown—Gray of Seekonk—Thaxter of Edgartown—Crocker of Barnstable—Bennett of Fall River—Thomas of Plymouth—Loring of Hingham—Pierce of Stoughton.—Advocate.

Chalk in America, which has been so long a desideratum in our mineralogy, we are now, perhaps, likely to find on the prairies of the west. Colonel Dodge, according to the journals of his late expedition, mentions that he saw indications of it in several places. Near the Maha Village, on the Missouri, Mr Nuttall had already noticed it, and apparently destitute of organic remains. The Middletown (Conn.) Advocate contains an interesting article on this subject.

Accident.—A private coach, belonging to Dedham, was overturned last evening, while returning home, in consequence of the horses being frightened by the noise of some boys who were throwing snow at each other. The coach was opposite the Boylston market; three ladies and two gentlemen were thrown out—one of the ladies was severely bruised—the others escaped without any material injury.—Merc.

Duelling in Belgium.—Duels are now of such frequent occurrence in Belgium, that they scarcely excite any interest in the public mind, however fatal the consequences may be. An account was lately given of a hostile meeting, in which an officer of artillery lost his life. On Thursday week, a Captain, belonging to the same corps, fell a victim in an affair which was decided near the field of Waterloo. Differing with another Captain upon some point connected with the service, he sent him a challenge. They fought in the first instance with sabres, and the challenger, after having received a severe wound, demanded a change of weapons. A pistol was then put into his hand, but scarcely had he discharged it, when his adversary's ball, passing directly through his eye and out through the hinder part of his head, laid him dead upon the ground.

Longevity of Quakers.—The Derbyshire Courier states, that the Society of Friends have recently been engaged in statistical inquiries, which tend to demonstrate that longevity in their sect is the result of their regular habits and temperance. As a proof, it is stated, that in Chesterfield churchyard the aggregate age of the last 100 individuals buried, to the date of 16th November, was 2,516 years and a half, while the aggregate of the last 100 Quakers amounted to 4,700 years seven months; giving an average of the duration of life of the former of only 25 years two months, and of the latter of 47 years ten months. We need not cry, "Long life to the Quakers!"

Stage Coach Passengers.—One of the Dover coaches pulling up for orders at a booking-office, the coachman called out, as usual, "Passengers for Dover?"—"Yes!"—roared out a cad—"two Bricklayers—and one Elephant!" Coachman whipp'd on, but the passengers stared at each other, when one asked the coachman what the deuce was meant as to "one Elephant?"—"Hah! hah! hah! laughed coachee—what a mistake! Lord bless you, Sir, 'tis only that there are two passengers book'd at 'the Bricklayers' Arms,' and one at the 'Elephant and Castle!'"

The Thermometer at Savannah on Monday the 26th was at 65. A severe storm, accompanied with lightning, was experienced the night before. The chimney of the house of Capt. Philbrick, in Court square, was somewhat damaged by the electric fluid.

Bitter and Sweet.—One of the papers in the western part of New York, says that "that trashy foolish affair, the Parlor Journal, comes to us this week much improved."

C. A. Harris, Esq. of Tennessee, has been appointed chief clerk in the War Department.

Major Armstrong has settled the preliminaries of a highly advantageous treaty with the Osage Indians.

## REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1835.

ASHES.—Since our last publication, a few Pearls have been taken at \$150, and one lot of 30 casks, for a neighboring market, at the same price. The holders of Pot are firm at the quoted prices.

CLOVER SEED.—Supplies continue limited, and prices without change—there have been some coastwise importations since our last.

CANDLES.—A fair demand has been observed for Sperm at 22c, and moderate sales mould at quotations.

CLOVER SEED.—The sales of this article correspond to the quoted rates.

COALS.—A fair demand for Anthracite, and sales at 7 1/2 a \$3 pr ton—Canal has been sold of recent importations, at \$12 1/2, and Orrell, by auction, 10 a \$11 pr chald.

COCOA.—Recent importation of 900 bags St Domingo was taken for another market, at 6 1/2 pr lb, 6 mo.

COFFEE.—The transactions since our last have been considerable, and holders are now less inclined to sell at former prices—the sales consist of 1000 bags St Domingo, 9 1/2 a 9c—500 do, 9 1/2 a 9c—150 do, 9 1/2 a 9c—3 a 400 do, 10c pr lb, 6 mo—300 bags old Java were sold by auction at 12 1/2 pr lb, 6 mo.

CORN MEAL.—Not much in market, and prices steady.

COTTON.—The sales since our last have been for Uplands 16 a 17c—Alabama 25c bales, 17 a 18c, and superior 19c—120 do New Orleans 17 a 19c.

COPPER.—Sales English Sheathing at 23 a 24c, and other descriptions at quotations.

DUCK.—The transactions have been to a moderate extent and sales of Ruffs for southern shipment have been made at quotations, and common do at 8 1/2 pr lb.

DIAPERS.—No change and holders firm.

DYE STUFFS.—There have been moderate sales of Bengal Indigo at \$1.45, and consuming quality \$1.35 pr lb—Carracas 1.25 pr lb. Cuba Fustic \$2.45 St Domingo \$1.75, Hache Wood 75 a 80, and Nicaragua Wood 45 a 50 pr ton, on 6 months credit.

DRUGS.—There has been fair demand for almost every description of Drugs, and prices for some time have been gradually improving. Dealers anticipate a good business the approaching season, and look forward to further advanced prices, on account of the short importations of some of the leading articles.

FISH.—The late speculative operations in Codfish have nearly given the control of the market to one concern. Prices during the past week have been fully sustained, and sales of 3 a 400 b were made for shipping at \$2.50 for bank, and the same price for cash. Sales \$1.37 a 1.50. Sales No 3 Mackerel have been made at a slight advance, and holders decline selling at the present improved quotations.

FEATHERS.—A sale of 300 bags Russia has been made to embrace the quoted rates.

FLOUR.—The opening of the market on Monday, a decided advance on last reported prices for Genesee took place in consequence of the improvement in New York and the increased demand for home consumption. Sales were made at 5 1/2 a 5 7/8, and holders are now firm at these rates for common, and 5 1/2 a 5 7/8 for favorite brands. Southern Flour has been taken for \$7.37 for favorite brands. Southern Flour has been taken for \$7.37 for favorite brands. Southern Flour has been taken for \$7.37 for favorite brands.

FRUIT.—The sales were fruit consist of the two last arrivals from Palermo—Oranges, per bag 1.91 per box—40 bags Filberts at 4 1/2 pr lb; and of the big Oranges cargo, 1300 boxes Oranges, 1.80 a 1.95 each—150 do Lemons 1.80 a 1.85 per box; 150 bags Filberts at 4 1/2, and 50 a 60 do Almonds 12 a 12 1/2 pr lb. In Mango fruit the private sales have been at the quotations, and buyers advanced to quoted prices.

GLUE.—Sales foreign at 15 a 16c pr lb, and American at quotations.

GRAIN.—The limited number of arrivals since our last review of the Corn market, and the prospect not very favorable for immediate supplies, more firmness has been exhibited by the holders for the cargoes about unsold—yellow flat has been taken at 68 c and white 67 c per bushel—Northern scarce and small sales at 73 pr bushel—Oats are lower on account of more plentiful supplies—sales Southern 59 a 40 c per bushel—and Northern 46 a 47 c per bushel—Rye not much doing and prices remain the same.

HEMP.—Is held at an advance on the quotations of last week, and sales have been made at 17 1/2 a 18 for clean, 185 for prime do, and 165 a 170 for ton.

HIDES.—The market sustains the late improvement and stocks continue limited.

HAY.—For prime quality our highest quotations have been realised, with a fair demand.

IRON.—Have found buyers at 11 a 12 c pr lb.

IRON.—Steady demand and prices continued.

LEAD.—The stock has been increased by further imports.

LIME.—The best quality is in demand and sales have been made at 35 a 100 per cask.

LIQUORS.—Brands sustain present quotations, and but little remaining in first hands. Sales Scheedam Gin, 1 a 1.05 pr gal, and St Croix Rum at 90 a 100 pr gal—150 hhd New England taken for a foreign market at 27c per gal, short price.

MOLASSES.—There have been several arrivals since our last publication, principally of the new crop, but the transactions are not of much interest—300 hhd Havana and Matanzas old crop were taken at 23c, and new crop at 25c—100 hhd New Orleans at 25c—and ordinary Old Crop 25c a 26c, 6 mo.

NAVAL STORES.—A decline in Tar has taken place, and Rosin is of difficult sale at any price—Spirits Turpentine has fallen, and sales Northern have been made at 50c in small parcels—Southern of Southern abundant.

OIL.—The advance in New York has had a corresponding effect in our market, and a sale was made yesterday at 1 1/2 pr gal. Sperm the same as last quoted, except Fall, which is scarce, and a shade higher. Lined firm, and but little remaining in first hands.

PIGIRON.—The fleet market has become more firm and sales have been made at the highest quotations. Lard is in demand, and considerable business has been done. Pork at fair prices.

RICE.—The supplies are more than adequate to the demand, and prices are less firmly supported.

SUGAR.—The last importation of Havana brown and white, most of it has been to the trade; and white's for export. 2 a 300 hhd New Orleans at 75 a 76 pr lb.

SALT.—No change has been noticed in either kind.

SALT PETRE.—A sale of 200 bags has been made at 6 1/2 a 6 mo.

SPICES.—Most of the nutmegs in market changed hands at about the present quotations. Sales cloves at 22c, and 3000 bags pepper at 7c pr lb on short credit.

TALLOW.—The market is firm and supplies limited.

WOOL.—For fleece and pulled a continued demand has been kept up for some time past, and full prices realised. Stocks of nearly every description is limited.

Foreign Summary.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday evening, by Rev Dr Jenks, Caleb Hill & Sarah Hoyt.

In Salem, Thomas Nurse, formerly of Keene, N H, to Sarah Dodge of S.

In Danvers, Aaron Putnam to Leahy Francis.

In Beverly, William Endicott, of Danvers, to Lydia Woodbury.

## DIED.

In this city, on Monday, Rev Benjamin B Wisner, D. D, 40. Tuesday morning, Samuel A Shed Jr, 32.

On the 8th inst, Frederick, son of Frederick Folson, 20 months.

On Monday, Anthony Othman, 55, a merchant in this city for upwards of 30 years.

On Friday last, Eleanor Hall, daughter of John and Lucy R Stimpson, 2 years.

On Thursday last, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Jackson, 6 mos.

In Jamaica Plain, on Saturday, Betsey Orcutt, 73.

In Salem, Anne Upton, 78—Capt Thos Downing, 62.

In Billerica, 7th inst, Mary Kemp, 67.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—Rev R. W. Emerson will continue his series of Biographical Lectures, at the Masonic Temple, TOMORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Subject—"Martin Luther."

Tickets for the course may be procured at William D. Ticknor's, corner of Washington and School st.

HIBERNIAN LYCEUM.—The regular weekly meeting of the Boston Hibernian Lyceum will be held at the Lower Julia Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

A punctual attendance is requested—the exercise is a Lecture by Wm. Brigham, Esq.

Members can procure their tickets for the admission of friends, of the Secretary.

OWEN O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Government of the Washington Society will be held at Concord Hall, TOMORROW EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

Feb 11 N. P. SNELLING, Secretary.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—The remaining five lectures of the course will be given by the Rev John Pierpont. In the course of these lectures, the subjects of Education and Legislation will be elucidated according to phrenological principles. There will be a lecture every FRIDAY EVENING, at the Masonic Temple at 7 o'clock.

The price of tickets for the course has been reduced to one dollar—single, 25 cents.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office.

sept 25

## SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—FEBRUARY 10, 1835.

## ARRIVED.

Ship Seaman, Harding, Charleston.

Bark Clement, Martin, New Orleans.

Brig Victor, Jarvis, Baltimore.

Brig Chatham, Snow, Baltimore.

Sch Delaware, Brown, Gloucester.

Sloop Henry, Brown, Gloucester.

## CLEARED.

Ship Margaret, Luce, Mobile; brigs Sarah Williams, Ellis, Trinidad, B Burgess; Baltimore, Hathaway, Matanzas, N & E Knight; Caskey, Davis, Mansfield, T French; Choctaw, Lawrence, Savannah; Boston, Smith, B'n.

FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE, CITY HALL.—Letter bags for London, Liverpool, and Havre, via New York, will close on Friday evening, 13th inst, at 8 o'clock.

The Canning, from Marseilles, and Patapasco from Baltimore for Boston, at Provincetown on Monday.

## SPOKEN.

Jan 21, lat 24, lon 81 30, Mjestia, Charleston, for New Orleans.

Jan 25, lat 32 40, lon 77 40, ship Colchis, Knight, from Savannah for Liverpool.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb 3—sailed brig Trafalgar, Shenfe, Pernambuco.

BALTIMORE, Feb 7—cleared brig Amanda, Harvey, Valparaiso.

NEWBORN, NC, Jan 28—cleared brig Buclah, Ellis, West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Jan 29—cleared ship Montezuma, Barr, Liverpool.

KEY WEST, Jan 12—arr sch Miriam, Whitmore, Newburyport.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS.—WILLIAM BARRY, No 34 Washington street, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand—

Gentlemen's superior Castor Hats—Gentlemen's Beaver, imitation Beaver, Stain Beaver and common Napt Hats—a great variety of patterns.

Gentlemen's youths' and children's Fur, India Rubber, Cloth, Leather and Velvet Caps—of the newest patterns.

Gentlemen's Fur lined, Buck skin, Castor, Seal skin, Kid and Berlin Gloves.

Italian, Sinechaw, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas.

Ladies' Muffs, Tipptis, Boas, Capes, Peltrines and Neck Ties.

The above articles will be sold very low, at wholesale or retail, for Cash, and that only.

150,000 FEET Cherry, White Wood, Western Ash, and Black Walnut, as wide as three feet, in boards, plank and joists, from three to four inches square, being the largest assortment in the city, stuck in sheds, and thoroughly seasoned, and will be sold at accommodating terms, at Yard No 19 Essex street, near Boylston Market.

REMOVAL.—DELANO & WHITNEY have removed from South Market street to No 55 & 56 Chatham street, and No 1 Butler's square, and have for sale a large stock of DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, DYING DRUGS and WINDOW GLASS, on the most favorable terms.



